

COLMAN'S



Established 1848.

ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1884.

No. 5, Vol. XXXVII.

Sorgo Department.

Members of the National Sugar Growers' Convention.

National Sugar Growers' Association.

OFFICERS FOR 1884.

President—Norman J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo. Vice Presidents—Capt. R. Blakely, Minnesota; D. F. Kenner, Louisiana; X. K. Stout, Kansas; A. Furnas, Indiana; C. F. Clarkson, Iowa; A. J. Decker, Wisconsin; A. E. Williams, New York; Dr. E. F. Newberry, Ills.

Secretary—F. K. Gillespie, Edwardsville, Ills. Treasurer—J. A. Field, St. Louis, Mo.

Now is the time for those having first class seed for sale to advertise it. It should be thoroughly cleaned and its germinating qualities tested.

L. W. O., of Norborne, Mo., wants to know how J. C. B., of Virgil City, Mo., fixed his furnace so as to burn bagasse.

We have a splendid country here for raising cane, and want some one to start a central factory for syrup and sugar. Some of the citizens held a meeting and we found they could raise all the cane wanted, but we haven't the capital to put into the works. H. G.

I must have the RURAL WORLD, enclosed find renewal. Had 50 acres last summer but no syrup, lost all by frost; but shall plant 50 acres more next spring—and await results. I grind my cane by water power, have a 20 foot evaporator and can make syrup rapidly. F. L.

Hunt, Wisconsin.

I made 1600 gallons syrup last season—1100 custom and 500 for myself from 5 acres. The cane was headed out, but no seed—none of it tested higher than 7 B. It has sold readily at 50cts. per gal.

We must have a variety that will ripen earlier. I think we have not given enough attention to early ripening seed for this latitude. Notwithstanding the early frost, I shall try again. H. M.

Mason City, Iowa.

Our readers will notice that Hon. Seth T. Kenney of Morristown, Minnesota, advertises Early Amber cane seed for sale in our columns. It will be remembered by many that he sent two barrels of syrup to the first convention held in St. Louis, and that one of them granulated almost solid sugar ere the meeting took place. This was the sugar swung out by the late Mr. Hedges and exhibited with so much enthusiasm by him at that time. Mr. Kenney has preserved his seed in its purity.

J. C. B., of Virgil City, Mo., is informed that I know nothing about a "honey" centrifugal. I said hand centrifugal (the printer is responsible for the honey), I also said White Liberian not "Siberian." I defect on Mr. Frazier's plan of Vernon Co., Wis., to whom I am very much indebted for valuable assistance. The process is described in last year's report of the Wisconsin cane growers. I finish in the perpetual evaporator. Now will J. C. B., please describe his bagasse furnace in particular detail, so that I can build one like it. W. D. L.

COL. COLMAN: I see in the last issue of the RURAL WORLD, that several parties advertise Early Amber cane seed for sale. I wish to know whether seed grown in Missouri or Kansas, will make a good crop and mature in this latitude, (43 1-2 deg.) about the same as Milwaukee, Wis. The cane crop here was all killed by the early frosts before the seed matured. Will it be safe to plant Southern grown corn and cane seed?

Alaska, Michigan.

R. S. J. Amber cane, or any of the varieties of Northern cane grown in Missouri or Kansas, will grow well if properly planted, in Michigan. The seed in this latitude ripens well, and if properly handled, cannot fail to grow well planted anywhere on this continent. Southern grown corn, that is the dent varieties, will probably not ripen in Michigan, it being in a latitude too far north.

Unable to attend the Convention, I want to get the report of the proceedings as soon as published. I made 2,400 gallons of syrup last fall and a little dough sugar, and want to know which machinery I want to enable me to make sugar.

I raised two kinds of seed last year, the Amber and the Orange, and want now to get the best. There will be a great deal of cane raised in our county next year, and I shall have to enlarge my works.

What will be the cost of a steam engine sufficient to run a mill? Please give me the information asked for, and oblige.

J. Y.

Aux Vasse, Mo.

If our friend will follow the experience on our first page, he will get the information asked for, particularly if he consults the advertising columns and write the manufacturers.

We paid out for sugar and molasses, says the Iowa Homestead, in 1881, \$136,415,116. Our gold and silver product for the same year was \$75,600,000. We have full confidence that a proper encouragement to the sorghum interest would enable America to raise its own sugar. If the drain on our resources for sugar was stopped it would turn the balance of trade so largely in our favor that America would speedily become a creditor nation and draw to it the balances of the civilized world.

PENNNSYLVANIA.

TENNESSEE.

N. Saunders, Chatanooga.

Capt. G. W. Gifford, Nashville.

F. M. Roll, McGonigle Station.

Thos. McQuiston, Rising Sun.

John F. Orbison, Sidney.

Harrison Gordon, Waynesville.

R. L. Stebbins, Mosiertown.

Wm. F. Frazer, Esopus.

A. J. Russell, Janesville.

O. S. Powell, River Falls.

Jacob Shoemaker, West Salem.

Pennsylvania.

OHIO.

H. Norton, Cincinnati.

John Maltby, Geneva.

Dr. James Wilhelm, Milford.

F. M. Roll, McGonigle Station.

Thos. McQuiston, Rising Sun.

John F. Orbison, Sidney.

Harrison Gordon, Waynesville.

R. L. Stebbins, Mosiertown.

Wm. F. Frazer, Esopus.

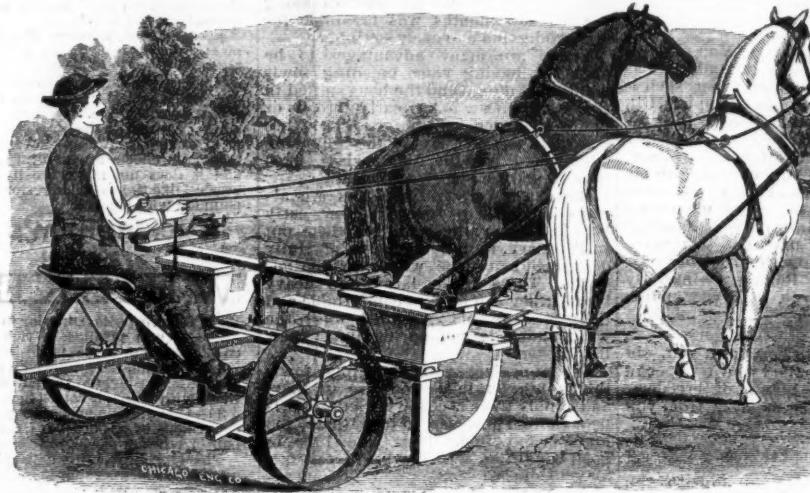
A. J. Russell, Janesville.

O. S. Powell, River Falls.

Jacob Shoemaker, West Salem.

Belle Plain, Iowa, Jan. 16.

L. P. W.



BARNES' WIRE CHECK ROWER. Manufactured by the CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., Decatur, Illinois.

Cane in Central Iowa.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: The soil and climate in central Iowa are eminently adapted to the cultivation of cane, just as much so, indeed, as to corn. My Early Amber planted 23d May, ripened before frost, and not only made a nice syrup, but yielded 130 gallons to the acre. To the surprise of many, moreover, it granulated to a very great extent soon after it was made and was better than any of the refined syrups offered on the market, not only containing no poisonous drugs but having very much of a maple syrup taste.

What we need is a large or central factory for the manufacture of sugar and Des Moines is a good location, having all the railroad facilities necessary for shipping to or from. If we build a factory similar to that at Champaign, Ills., there is no doubt of its paying a large per cent on the investment and have numerous smaller factories for 20 to 30 miles around to work up the cane. There is no doubt but that the farmers of the United States and the manufacturers can grow and work up all the sugar required in this country without any importation of foreign goods. O. S. T.

From New York.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Last season I established a plant for making syrup from northern cane, consisting of new buildings and machinery throughout, with a capacity of about one hundred gallons per day, and worked it last fall under very discouraging circumstances.

The season was very wet and the cane very poor and backward; still quite immature when frost came upon it. I made, however, some quite nice syrup, preferred by nearly all my patrons, to the best they can buy of the dealers.

Notwithstanding the discouraging results, I judge from present prospects, that ten times as much will be planted next season as last.

I look for some valuable and interesting information through the report of the Association just held in your city, to be published in the RURAL WORLD.

I enclose a dollar to renew my subscription.

Several who undertook to raise cane in this vicinity, failed to get a stand, through covering the seed too deep, which failures might have been avoided had they been readers of your "Sorgo Department," and heeded what they read.

W. J. BRADT.

Oswego, Co., N. Y., Jan. 21st, 1884.

Southern Iowa.

ED. RURAL WORLD: Seeing my old friend, A. S. Folger, has opened his pen, I thought I would "toot my little flute" in a low key, as an amateur only should.

Last spring, before starting a syrup factory at this place (with sugar in the dim future), I visited fourteen small factories in Southern Iowa and learned as much as a small head would hold in two weeks' time. But this one thing fixed itself in my mind, only experts should use lime in purifying syrup. We planted 10 acres of cane and got the neighbors to plant 50 more. But lo, a bad spring came and killed it all. We replanted our own, and went out and replanted with our own planter, team and seed, till we secured 30 acres. Then came the early frost, before we had crushed a stalk. But we went on and made 2,550 gallons of syrup, and have sold it all at 65cts., wholesale at 50, and in 5-gal. kegs at 50cts., a gal.—except 300 gallons that has gone to sugar, so we will have to shovel it out of our tank and reduce it again to syrup. We crush with a 10-horse engine, and throw the exhaust from engine under a steam purifier; draw from purifier into a Folger, Wilde & Co.'s Covered Evaporator. We think it the "best evaporator out." Draw into cooler and put it in a cool, dark cellar, to keep it from sugaring. But we find the hotter the fire, the faster you cook the juice, the fairer or lighter the syrup. As things went crooked last year, we only got to use our bagasse burner 2 days. It rained all fall. This winter we are preparing a large quantity of wood, split very fine and dried in our crush-room. If we don't get bagasse, we will have fine, dry wood and coal, that makes a hot fire.

L. P. W.

New York Cane Growers at Geneva, Feb. 6 and 7, 1884.

PROGRAMME:

WEDNESDAY—Morning Session at 10 o'clock.

Early History of our Association—R. A. Goodrich.

Early History of Cane Sugar Industry—P. B. Bishop.

Report on Statistics—C. J. Reynolds, J. F. Knapp, B. D. Gilbert.

Appointment of the Committee for the Session.

AFTERNOON SESSION AT 1:30 o'clock.

Our first Year with Sugar Cane—Dr. E. Louis Stewart.

Report on Seed and Varieties of Cane—Isaac Meekel, C. L. Bigelow, J. McMillan.

Report on Planting and Cultivation—F. E. Wilson, H. Thompson, C. H. Spaulding.

Our Sugar Interests—T. D. Curtiss, Ed. Farmer & Dairymen.

EVENING SESSION AT 6:30 o'clock.

Adulterations of Syrup and Sugar—C. L. Hoyt, Pa.

Report on Manufacture and Defecation—S. H. Kinsey, J. D. Palmer and J. B. Whiting.

Northern Cane Sugar Making—Prof. H. A. Weber, Champaign, Ill.

THURSDAY—Morning Session at 9 o'clock.

Election of Officers and Necessary Business.

Obstacles to Sugar Making—C. J. Reynolds.

Report on Buildings and Machinery—C. J. Hoyt, J. M. Clark, W. F. Kinsey.

Profits of N. Cane as Compared with Other Field Crops—J. A. Field, Ed. Defecator, St. Louis.

AFTERNOON SESSION AT 1:30 o'clock.

Sugar Can Be Made Profitably by a Skillful Farmer in a Small Way—Prof. F. L. Stewart, author of "Sugar Made from Sorghum and Maize."

Report of Sale of Sugar and Syrup—J. M. Murray, J. L. Larson, C. H. Thorpe.

The Northern Cane Industry—N. J. Colman, Ed. "Rural World," St. Louis.

C. J. REYNOLDS, A. G. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

President.

Westmoreland, Jan. 15, 1884.

Sorghum Sugar in Japan.

The sugar of Japan, says Consul Gen. Van Buren, is made from that species of the sorghum plant known as the Chinese sorghum. It grows luxuriantly in all the southern portions of the empire north of the thirty-sixth degree of latitude. The whole product of the empire in 1878 was 64,297,380 pounds. Importation in 1878 was 67,434,805 pounds. For three or four hundred years the processes of granulating and refining sugars have been known and practiced. Sorghum is not grown, as with us, from the seed, but from cuttings. In September selected stalks are cut and buried in trenches a foot deep. Through the winter, from each joint of the stalks sprouts grow. In the spring these points are cut off and set out in rows fifteen to eighteen inches apart, and about the same distance from each other in the rows. The ground has previously been thoroughly dug up and pulverized by a long-bladed mattock. The fertilizers used are ashes, fish, decomposed hay, straw, and sea-weed, or night soil. The plants are thoroughly hoed, hilled, and irrigated. In October and November the leaves are stripped off and the stalks are cut and the hard outer covering is removed, and the remaining portion is the ground between rollers of stone or hard wood. The cane juice is then boiled in iron kettles till granulation takes place, when it is placed in bags and pressed dry. The expressed syrup is used as molasses. Dry upland soils are required for the successful growth of the cane, and the expenditure of labor and fertilizers is as great, if not greater than for any other crop. Great exertions are being made to promote the increased production of sugar, and large orders for apparatus for sugar-making come from districts which heretofore have not grown sugar cane.

Amid many discouragements I have made 1300 gallons of syrup this year, because there has been a large quantity made in this country and price

is high.

We call attention to the advertisement of

The Hillsdale Fruit Farm.

This place is desirable in every respect and will be sold

on the most favorable terms.

Agricultural.

Small Ice-Houses on Farms.

Sam Lawrence writes in the *Indiana Farmer*: "From my experience with small ice-houses, the best and cheapest way is to have the place for storing underground. It has been claimed and is still claimed by many persons that ice even in small quantities will keep better above ground than below. This is not the case. The keeping quality of ice depends, when a proper covering is given, upon its being kept dry. Dryness may be attained by securing a good natural or artificial drainage underneath, and by admitting plenty of air to absorb the damp vapor that will arise at the top of the building. In large houses an outlet must be constructed for the dripping water. Such construction is hardly ever necessary in small buildings, since the water will soak into the ground. Quantities of ice may be more easily kept above the surface, because proper drainage can then be had, and besides it is less expensive to build above ground than to excavate. In the small ice house the principal care is to guard against the effects of solar heat. This can be done with less expense by using the ground as a part protector.

Since the contents of the ice-house should be convenient, there is but little choice of location. A northern slope is coolest, and hence the best. Trees should be planted so that they will shade the building at all times of the day. Ten or twelve tons of ice will give

The Shepherd.

State Wool Growers' Association.

As mentioned in these columns from time to time, the annual meeting of the Missouri State Wool Growers' Association is attracting attention, particularly as the place of meeting is undetermined, and the Secretaryship vacant.

We consider this latter fact a great misfortune, because, if he be the right man, the Secretary is not only the brains of the management, but the executive officer who runs the machine; hence, no time should be lost in making the appointment.

We have already given evidence of the fact that many wool growers would like to see H. V. Pugsley take the office, and we hope to see him appointed, and get to work very soon. The following item from the *Democrat* of Plattsburg, will bear thinking about:

"As we mentioned last week, the State Wool Growers' Association is looking for a place for the holding of their next annual convention, which is to be held in April. Several places have been mentioned, Plattsburg among the number. If our citizens want the meeting held here, we believe they can secure it. The executive committee ask that the town shall try to get special rates on the railroads for the transportation of the members and their sheep, provide a place for the meeting of the association and a place for the keeping of the sheep and for the public shearing. The court house would answer for the holding of the meetings, and either of the livery stables for keeping the sheep. Of course the owners would pay for the feed. H. V. Pugsley, of this place, is a member of the executive committee, and is anxious to have the meeting held here. It will bring together leading and representative men from all parts of the State, which could not fail to be of benefit to our town and county. We trust our citizens will make an effort to have the meeting set for Plattsburg."

If Plattsburg were more easily accessible by railroad, and had the hotel accommodation for from 100 to 150 extra guests, we would be in favor of holding the meeting there, for it is the centre of one of the very finest stock counties to be found in the land, and numbers more fine flocks, fine herds, and first rate farmers, than can be found in ninety-nine out of a hundred. But it is not as accessible as Mexico, Moberly or Sedalia. Nor has it the hotel accommodation possessed by either of these.

But perhaps our good brother of the *Democrat* can tell a different story, and show us how we can get there, (better than we have yet learned), and tell that the farmers and fine stock breeders of all the country round, would care for the guests when the hotels are full.

On the Road to Vermont.

We have two letters from well known merino sheep breeders, on their way to Vermont to replenish their depleted flocks.

R. T. McCulley, of Lee's Summit, Mo., writes from Schenectady, New York, under date of January 12th, "While on my way to Vermont, I made a stop over in this State, and had an offer of \$1,000 for five of our choice ewes, an average of \$200 each, thus exhibiting the high esteem in which our fine flock of registered merino sheep is held in this great breeding State. Will be in Vermont next week, and expect to buy and bring home with me, two car loads of the best sheep to be had."

Two days later, H. V. Pugsley, of Plattsburg, Mo., wrote, from the same State, "Last Thursday I started with R. T. McCulley for Vermont, for one or two car loads of the best sheep to be had. We stopped over two days in the State of New York, and were royally entertained by the breeders of Merinos there. One man offered me \$200 a head for six of my best ewes, and McCulley was offered the same for five of his. Just before I left home I sold twenty registered ewes to J. S. Turner, of Plattsburg, for \$600, and one ram to Nebraska for \$150. Lots of snow and cold."

Thus does the business prosper with our Missouri Merino sheep breeders. And right glad are we to chronicle the fact.

Selling Wool.

Mr. G. B. Bothwell writes the *RURAL WORLD*, "In the matter of selling wool I have lost money enough in the last twenty years by not selling my wool at the right time and in the right place to purchase a fine farm and stock it, and my best luck has been in selling at my barns."

For the 2500 sheep of my home flock we have had an abundance of blue grass and clover pasture up to this date (Dec. 7th). They eat but little hay but we have been feeding a little corn for thirty days past to all the flocks. This is essentially necessary to insure no loss of flesh and, to insure, a fine growth and an extra quality of wool.

My flock has the finest length of staple that I ever saw at this season of the year. An abundance of grass all the season and but little excessive hot weather accounts not for this only, but the general good health.

Scab on the Neck.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD:—We have a merino buck, that for the last three years has broken out in scabby spots on the neck, side and flanks. It always comes on him just after the rutting season has commenced, and he runs down rapidly. It is not scab we think. It is not contagious, and two applications of dip seemed to cure up the spots, but they break out in other places. We think it may be "peft rot." He is inclined to scratch some, but not as much as scabby sheep do. No one here seems to know what it is, so we thought would write to you. This has been a pretty good winter for sheep in Montana, or at least in this section. Hoping to get an answer to this in your columns, we are

N. E. M.

Stanford, Montana.

We have a very large number of sheep breeders on our list of subscribers, the majority of them breeders of thoroughbred stock. They will do us a favor if they will kindly tell N. E. M., what he wants to know, through our columns.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: For the encouragement of those who think the bottom has dropped out of the sheep business I will give you the experience of my neighbor, Mr. Reed, with a lot of scrub ewes or low grades. In the summer of 1881 he bought something near

200 coarse wool ewes, bred them to a Merino ram, and in '82 raised 130 per cent. of lambs. In the spring of '83 he raised 100 per cent. of lambs, fattened 90 of the old ewes and sold them a few weeks since, so as to net him \$4.00 per head. He also sold 150 yearling lambs, that sheared 7 lbs. of medium wool last spring, for \$3 per head.

This demonstrates that, even with scrub and grade sheep, money may be made if they are properly handled. The day is forever past, when sheep will be slaughtered for their pelt and tallow. As will be seen, these ewes and yearling lambs and their fleeces brought about \$10 per head.

G. B. B.
Breckenridge, Mo.**The Pig Pen.**

The card of Holt Bro's, of Arlington, Kentucky, breeders of thoroughbred stock, and making a specialty of Chester White and Berkshire pigs, appears in this issue in our breeders' directory. In Kentucky the Chester White has always found much favor and been bred to perfection. Some of our readers might like to try the Holt Bro's stock.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: You perhaps will not recognize me by my address, as one of your old subscribers; but such is the fact. I moved from Chappell Hill, Washington Co., and had my subscription paid for one year in advance when I left there. I want information about Berkshire hogs. If you cannot give me the information, hand this to some breeder, if you please. Send me a copy of the *RURAL*, I want to see its familiar face, once more. I may get you up a club. I want to know the price per pair of Berkshire and Poland Chinas. By answering at once you will very much oblige me. J. E.

Abilene, Tex.

Glad, very glad, to hear from you, old friend. We have mailed you a paper in which you will find plenty of breeders, advertising pigs. Let us hear from you again.

Convincing Evidence.

It is hardly necessary to add to the list of convincing evidences of the value of the *RURAL WORLD* as an advertising medium; but the following from J. Baker Sapp, proprietor of the Woodstock Farm, Columbia, Mo., is so much to the point that we cannot refuse it space for publication. After giving a detailed list of sales of Berkshire pigs made during the year 1883, he closes a very interesting letter thus: "This shows a total of \$930, and an average of \$20.20, and all made from my card in the grand old *RURAL WORLD*. My hogs are in fine condition and my new catalogue ready and may be had by addressing me at Columbia." But the fact is, Mr. Sapp breeds only first-class pigs.

A Short Article on Pigs.

The editor of the *Rural New-Yorker* asks me to write a short article on pigs, and he does not care how short.

How is it possible for a man who has a large herd of pigs this year, to be anything but short? And, unfortunately, my wheat is short, and corn is short, and wool is low.

If, like the editor of the *Rural New-Yorker*, we could raise 1,000 bushels of potatoes per acre, we could smile at Bismarck and the low price of pork.

As it is, this is no laughing matter. Corn is high and pork low. In these circumstances we are now making short work with the pigs.

But in point of fact there is nothing particularly discouraging in the outlook. Prices have been much lower than they are now, and in year or so they were higher than ever. So it will be again and again.

What we should do is to get rid of the poor hogs and keep none but the best sows for breeding. This is simply what the books call "careful selection." If preferred, it may be called "judicious slaughtering." The first aim of the pig breeder should be to get healthy, vigorous pigs. I keep nothing but pure-bred pigs on my own farm, and have never had any disease among them. But one of my neighbors has a common part Chester White sow that he brought this Spring to one of my boars, and he has now a litter of pigs healthier, stronger, more vigorous and more profitable for pork-making than any litter on my farm, and so far as my observation goes, this is the general result of crossing common, vigorous and healthy sows with fine-boned, pure-bred boars.

I will not insert it as a fact, but I am inclined to think that good common—what we may call "native"—animals are healthier than pure-bred animals.

We want the good qualities of both, combined in one animal. We want the health, vigor, hardiness and powerful digestion of the native united with the quietness of disposition, fine bones, small offal, early maturity and fattening qualities of the pure-bred.

I feel confident that to a large degree this can be accomplished by selecting the best native or grade sows and breeding them to the finest and best pure-bred boars.

JOSEPH HARRIS.

Moreton Farm, N. Y.

The Poultry Yard.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Please take the turkeys out of our Breeders' Card. We have sold all we had for sale and are overwhelmed with orders for stock we haven't got. We again take pleasure in commanding the *RURAL* as an advertising paper. It has been the means of selling a great number of sheep and quantities of poultry for us.

R. T. MCCULLEY & BRO.

Chicken Cholera.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Enclosed find one dollar to pay for the *RURAL WORLD* one year. It is pre-eminently the people's paper—valuable, and comes at a very reasonable price.

In this connection I would like to give you, and through you the world at large, my preventive against chicken cholera and also my reasons therefor. In the first place if the fowl are only fed corn, crack it for them. Then amongst the cracked corn throw some broken limestone—broken to about the size of peas. 100 chickens will thus eat one quart of powdered limestone in two days. Give them plenty of water.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

Chicken cholera prevails on the prairies of the West on account of the common habit of feeding nothing but whole corn—which is very hard to digest—and almost total absence of rough gravel for chickens to pick up. All the gravel to be found has the edges worn off and consequently is of no use to assist a chicken in grinding whole corn. I am sick of seeing so much written and advertising done about cures for chicken cholera. A good, reliable preventive is much better than a cure.

Very truly yours, J. H.

Buckley, Ills.

January brings along many expectations that often are not realized by the too confiding poultry breeder. Visions of eggs in every nest, followed by a desire on the part of a few broody hens to rear a couple of clutches in early spring, seem pleasing anticipations in this month.

We seldom think when we feel too sanguine about such things, to ask ourselves if our hens have winter-laying properties; have our pullets reached the proper age for laying? Have we fed, housed and properly cared for them to induce them to lay in January? But this January may be an exception to the general rule, for the weather all along the past few months was favorable for egg production and early setting.

There are many advantages to be gained by having your breeding tows in this month and the hens started in the egg business. An early brood or two is a decided advantage. They are generally the first layers the following winter, and, if of the Asiatic class, have time to mature before cold weather.

Brahma and Cochin breeders are always anxious to secure a few early broods. Some attempt to get them out in February, to have a few points fully developed before the winter exhibitions begin. These make large and heavy birds if they can be kept comfortable and their little wings supplied until the warm sunny days of spring infuse new life in them.

Do not neglect your breeding fowls this month, but take good care of them and supply their necessary wants. It is poor policy, however, to feed them too much or too often. They should be in good condition, without being too fat, for remember a "fatty state" is antagonistic to productivity.—*Poultry Month*.

Sundries.

Sergeant Mason, who shot at Guitteau, will settle in Washington as a shoemaker.

A watch factory, to employ 150 hands, is to be started at New Haven, Ct.

My wife had fits—"For 35 years," says our correspondent Henry Clark, of Fairfield, Lenawee Co., Mich., "my wife had fits. They would last about an hour, and sometimes longer. Samaritan Nervine has permanently cured her."

A tramp who was killed by the cars while stealing a ride near Eugene City, Cal., a short time ago, had \$30 on his person.

The arrival of immigrants at New York the past year have fallen off 60,000 as compared with the previous year.

Well dressed people do not wear dingy or faded things when the 10c. and guaranteed Diamond Dye will make them good as new. They are perfect. Get at druggist and be economical. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

A marriage recently took place in Houston, Texas, at which the bride was too ill to stand, and was obliged to sit through the ceremony.

Miss Nora Wood, near Kearney Station, Neb., who was thrown from a horse five years ago, producing complete paralysis of the lower extremities, is now under treatment at Drs. Dickerson and Stark's Surgical Institute at Kansas City, with a fair prospect of recovery, and which her many friends will be glad to learn.

Villages along the Ohio are languishing because the river is no longer the great avenue of trade, and the steamboat has disappeared before the railroad.

"ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE," instant relief. 15c.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and ACUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public. The **SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY** and **FEEL GOOD** Team of Agents for Fever, Chills and Fever, who are short of labor and standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health.

It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to use, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases.

Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require cathartics immediately after having taken three or four doses of the tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and goutful affections—the King of Blood Purifiers.

DR. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM DESTROYER is prepared in the form of candy drops, attractive to the sight and pleasant to the taste.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,

The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

TICKNOR & CO.,

The well-known Merchant Tailors of St. Louis is (established in 1827), will upon request send free by mail a full line of samples of piece goods, their rules for self-measurement, prices, etc., thus enabling you to order from them clothin of late styles and perfect fit.

THE BEST

Hair restorative in the world is HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. It cures all diseases of the scalp, and stimulates the hair glands to healthful action. It stops the falling of the hair; prevents its turning gray; cures baldness, and restores youthful color and freshness of appearance to heads already white with age. The following are a few illustrations of what is done by

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR RENEWER.

Mrs. HUNTERBERRY, 34 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., after a severe attack of Episyphitis in the head, found her hair—already gray—falling off so rapidly that she soon became quite bald. One bottle of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER brought back her hair, soft, brown and thick as when she was a girl.

Mrs. A. T. WALL, Greenfield, Cheshire, Eng., writes: "I have found the greatest benefit from the use of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. Once it had become nearly white. Now, after three months of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER, it has returned to its natural color.

Dr. EMIL SEITZ, Detroit, Mich., certifies that HALL'S HAIR RENEWER is excellent for hair growing, and gives back the natural color to faded and gray hair."

Mr. R. KESLING, an old farmer, near Warsaw, Ind., had scarcely any hair left, and what little there was of it had become nearly white. Once a terrible case of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER, it has turned out, and gave him a thick, luxuriant head of hair, as brown and fresh as ever he had.

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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.
BY NORMAN J. COLMAN
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING: 40 cents per line of agate space; no auction on large or long time advertisements.

Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher, 60 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

(Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country. This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.

We sometimes send sample copies of the RURAL WORLD to persons who are not subscribers, hoping that those who receive them will be so well pleased with the papers as to wish to subscribe for it. It costs only one dollar a year, which is less than two cents a week. Remit one dollar and get its value many times over during the year.

H. I. M. of St. Clair Co., Mo., who recently wrote that he wanted a centrifugal, will send his address to this office, we have a letter for him and will send it.

J. W. STILLWELL & CO., of Troy, O., are so much encouraged by their sales of Holstein cattle South and West, that they ordered 100 head of the best to be found in Holland, by telegraph last week and, one of the partners will sail to-day (Thursday) for New York, on his way to Holland, for all the good ones he can buy. These Holsteins are surely coming to the front, doing more good and selling for higher prices than any other butter making cow.

The meeting of the Mississippi State Horticultural Society, took place last week at Crystal Springs, and proved very interesting to the many in attendance. The membership embraces about 100 of the leading fruit growers of the State. Dr. H. E. McKay, the great strawberry grower of Madison Station, was re-elected president. The State will make a big display a year hence, at the New Orleans Centennial, which offers such liberal inducements to exhibit to the whole country.

The following was the result of the annual election for officers of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association for 1884:

President, Charles Green; 1st Vice President, R. P. Tansey; 2nd Vice President, Edward Martin; 3rd Vice President, L. M. Rumsey; Treasurer, W. W. Withnell; Secretary, Festus J. Wade; Superintendent, John Duffy.

The salary of all officers was fixed at the same amount as last year, with the exception of the Secretary, which was increased \$300 per annum.

We cannot afford to make a retaliating war against Europe, because she finds fault with our hog product. We must permit the bogus wines, and other articles, to come in and find a market here. We have other and more important crops, wheat and corn, which must continue to cross the Atlantic and find foreign markets. Each year the surplus of these important products grows larger, and we must secure an outlet, even if we have to sacrifice the hog in doing so. In fact, we must seek new and additional markets to keep pace with the producers and insure a healthy and paying market.

We must return our thanks to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the December report of the crops of the year 1883. In this report are contained also tabulated statistics of the European cereal production; and a large space is devoted to transportation rates in different sections of the United States. Some data of especial interest we may refer to again in a future issue. But notice must now be taken of the superior detail and accuracy in the statistics compiled by our own government, in comparison with the incompleteness of the reports made by most of the European governments.

The meeting of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society, which took place at New Orleans a year ago, had one feature to battle against, not visible at Kansas City last week. In a semi-tropical climate the horticultural novelties peculiar to the section were constantly attracting the delegates from the hall and held them captive. It was wholly different at the late meeting, where the cold, biting atmosphere drove them into the hall, which proved a cozy refuge for several days. The pleasant aroma of the banana and the delicious fragrance of the orange blossom didn't freight the atmosphere to any perceptible extent, but the mercury hovered around zero steadily.

We have, during the last third of a century, attended many horticultural meetings, but have never attended so good a one as that which was held at Kansas City last week. It was large in point of attendance, some of the best horticulturists of sixteen States being present. The entire proceedings will be published in book form by the Secretary, W. H. Ragan, of Lafayette, Ind. He and Mr. Parker Earle, the worthy President, are deserving great credit for their laborious efforts in working up this large meeting. We shall, from time to time, draw upon its essays and proceedings for our horticultural columns, but advise everybody to send two dollars to Secretary Ragan, become a member of the Society, get the large volume of proceedings, and help along a most worthy cause.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great freeze of January 5th, and the apparent destruction of the peach crop, we are led to believe from the very latest reports that we will have on our markets as many peaches perhaps as last year. The Arkansas crop, which was a complete failure last year promises at this writing, nearly a full coverage supply. Southern Illinois last year furnished most of the peaches that appeared in the St. Louis market, but they did not have quite half a crop. Mississippi and Texas also report but little damage and regard with more apprehension the later or spring frosts. The peach buds at most places went into winter quarters in good shape to stand the severest tests, but with the mercury 20° below zero, had to succumb.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

January 31, 1884.

MISSOURI is slowly but steadily wheeling into line as one of the dairy States, and when she shall have acquired that distinction the RURAL WILL have cause to congratulate itself upon its labors in this direction.

THE discussion over the American hog and the foreign market for his inanimate body has spread so rapidly of late that he is suddenly elevated to a more important plane before the community. The debates and discussions, official examinations and scientific researches for the trichinae, will not however prove fruitless and will ultimately serve a good purpose. It will assist at least in suppressing the disease or the causes leading to it, and thus show breeders how to avoid the charges now made against the whole American hog product.

We know that in a few isolated cases the trichinae has been found to exist, but this should not disqualify the whole crop for home or foreign markets.

I BELIEVE, says a writer to an exchange the purest Christian can do a good, safe business, breeding short horn cattle, and their grades for beef and stock and not do a wrong act, but of course when it comes to an exhibition of fat in the show ring, the soap suds, fat tooth combs, tail shearing, horn scraping, to smooth off all the true age wrinkles, so they can lie about that; blankets in hot weather, two or three fresh cows milk fed to one calf; skins oiled with cloths, moistened with sweet oil to make perfectly soft skin, so that breeders will pronounce them good handlers, and all such abominable cursed tricks resorted to to deceive people, as to their true merits can be resorted to, and the wicked do practice it, and the fool harvest is immense. This should not deter any man from doing a good, straightforward business in the short horn industry. Remember the devil always steals the livery of Heaven to perform his choicest work with, and the superior merit of these cattle furnish the broadcast foundation for all such tricks of the trade, and I am sorry to say that custom has almost made many of them law.

Notes-Correspondence.

Coming Meetings.

February 6th and 7th, New York Cane Growers' Association, Geneva, N. Y.
February 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, Farmers' State Convention by the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, Madison, Wis.
February 5th, Wisconsin State Cane Growers' Association, Madison.
February 13, Kansas State Cane Growers' Association, Topeka.
February 13th and 14th, annual meeting of the Nebraska Stock Breeders' Association, Lincoln, Neb.
February 15th, annual meeting Nebraska State Wool Growers' Association, Lincoln, Neb.

—Mr. S. L. McClure, Dent Co., Mo., reports little or nothing doing with northern sugar cane, the farmers giving the preference to the raising of cattle and sheep to which the soil and climate are eminently well adapted. Blue grass not indigenous to the country very cleverly comes to the front and takes the soil as soon as the brush and wood are taken off. Farms now for sale indicate the changing estimation in which values are held, in that those who know the country all want them and those who do not have little idea of their worth.

Please excuse if I trouble you with a few questions. I intend putting out an acre of strawberries this coming spring. What varieties would you advise planting? I am rather inexperienced about strawberries. My place is about two miles from De Soto, the nearest station. We cannot compete here with raising the earliest; will later ones bring a good price in the St. Louis market? Please answer through your paper and oblige yours respectfully.—Godfrey Bucher.

Reply: In putting out an acre we would advise you to plant two-thirds to three-fourths of it in Wilson's Albany, and the remainder in Capt. Jack, an excellent variety both for local and shipping purposes. You need not hope to catch any fancy prices, however, as Southern Illinois, Southeast Missouri, and Kentucky will be shipping every fully to the St. Louis market before your first shipment in.

I would like some information in regard to growing sorghum to feed to my stock.—D. Jones, Reynolds, Neb. Sorghum can be sown broadcast for stock, somewhere about the first of May on soil prepared as oats or any other cereal crop, using about the same quantity as of buckwheat. When in bloom, or even later, it may be cut with a mowing machine and allowed to thoroughly cure, when may be harvested, but in storing it away in the barn it should be distributed over as large an area of space as possible, so as not to mould, as it may do if not thoroughly cured. Or it may be bound in sheaves and put up in shocks and stand out in the field until fed to stock in winter. If stacked, it should be alternated with layers of straw. Many, however, plant it in drills, a foot and a half or two feet apart, giving it cultivation in its early stages and think they obtain a larger yield; it may then be cut with a corn-knife, scythe, or two-horse mowing machine. Will some of the readers of the RURAL WORLD give us their system of planting, harvesting, etc., of the sorghum cane for feeding purposes?

—Lately I read your article on artichokes for hogs. I intend trying them this year, (red Brazil); kindly inform me what depth and distance they ought to be planted and how to cut up for seed. (I have never seen them), and how many bushels required to plant an acre. What is the best kind of corn, and when to cut, to make winter fodder for milk cows? How does English ryegrass do for hay here?—R. Andraun Co., Mo. Artichokes may be planted in about the same manner as potatoes. Our method of planting has been to cut them in pieces of two or three eyes each, plant them in well prepared soil in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart, dropping the pieces in the rows about a foot apart and giving such cultivation thereafter as commonly given to potatoes. If the soil is rich and the cultivation good, they ought to yield from 500 to 1000 bushels to the acre. They are an excellent food for hogs, horses or cattle; and ought to be more generally cultivated. If planted near the hog lot and enclosed, the hogs will help themselves in the winter when the ground is not frozen, harvesting them so as to satisfy their wants. The tops, if cut when in bloom, properly cured and harvested, make a forage which is quite well relished by cattle, and the yield of stalks is immense. They contain more eyes than potatoes, hence require less bushels of seed

to the acre. Parties having artichokes to sell for seed will do well to advertise them in the RURAL WORLD, that your readers may know where to send their orders. What is commonly known as the sweet corn is usually planted by dairymen for this purpose. It is generally dropped in drills about two feet apart and cut from the time the ears begin to shoot until they are fit for roasting ears. We have no experience with the English ryegrass in this direction.

Enclosed please find one dollar to contribute the subscription of the RURAL WORLD, with which I am very well pleased. It seems as if I still owed for eleven months, for it has passed without my getting the full value of a year's subscription; it serves as a fertilizer to a farmer's mind, like gypsum to a meadow, the richer the meadow, the more valuable the gypsum.—Hiram Smith, Sheboygan Falls, Wis. Our good friend Smith, the well known butter and cheese man, but expresses the opinion entertained by thousands as expressed in their letters renewing their subscription.

I am a subscriber to your paper and it is just the one that all farmers should take. I wish to ask you some questions concerning the southern part of this State, as to the advantages it offers to a poor man. 1st. Is the water pure and healthy in the southern and western parts of the state west of the Mississippi? 2nd. Are there any good homestead lands to be taken yet, and if so, do they consist of prairie or timber lands? 3rd. Is it considered a good stock country for both cattle and sheep, also, what kind of grass grows there? 4th. What are the winters like? 5th. What variety of timbers are native to the section? 6th. Is it well watered by springs? 7th. Do you think a young man with \$500 could do better to go there, or stay in an old settled section of country, where land is worth from \$30 to \$50 per acre? I write to you for information, because I think it will be more reliable than coming from any other source. Please answer these questions as soon as possible through the columns of your most valuable paper. 8th. Where is the land of greatest situated adjacent to that section? Any information concerning that section of country will be thankfully received.—Respectfully, E. J. B., Savannah, Mo. We have time again answered these questions through the columns of the RURAL WORLD, and will leave them now to some of our readers located there.

Clover on Wheat—Scours.

I notice in the RURAL several inquiries when to sow clover (red). When wheat farming in Missouri, I regularly for years sowed clover as near 15th February as possible; upon a fall of snow is the best—and never failed to have a good yield of clover, and enriched my wheat fields by cutting two annual crops of clover and plowing under the seed or second crop of the last year; drilled wheat upon that plowing; cut that crop of wheat; plowed only once the following fall, to bring to the surface the seed; drilled in second crop of wheat; then there came a fine crop of clover, without any more sowing, and this can be continued for years, with great improvement to the land for wheat raising. One field I call to mind had been abandoned as too poor. I bought it and the second crop of wheat gave me forty-two bushels of wheat. I more than paid for the land by the wheat. As you ask for items, another point in stock business is, how to cure the "scours" in our calves. Dr. Detmers gives in *Live Stock Journal* a remedy known as the "Moral Law," and requiring an A. M. D. to carry it out. Here it very cleverly comes to the front and takes the soil as soon as the brush and wood are taken off. Farms now for sale indicate the changing estimation in which values are held, in that those who know the country all want them and those who do not have little idea of their worth.

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Air dried out of First Lady Peabody. These calves promise well.

Generally our weather has been very fine since fall set in and our stock is in fine condition. Just now we have sleet covering all outdoors and the stock are housed and living on well cured clover hay, water and air.

Respectfully, WILL R. KING.

Peabody, Dec. 31, 1883.

A Successful Silo.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Your communication of December 28th received, and contents duly noted. This last Spring I built a silo sixty feet long, twenty-two feet deep, and thirteen feet wide inside, and filled it with rye and clover. I divided the silo in four sections, filled them with rye and one with clover. Have opened one section of clover, and am feeding it. The stock eat it well and I consider it a success. This last summer I built another silo eighty feet long, twenty-four feet deep and sixteen feet wide inside, and divided it in five sections; filled four sections with sound corn; drilled about three to four cords to the foot one way, and had the rows the usual width apart the other way, and worked the corn well. Manured the ground heavy before planting corn, and raised a very big crop. Cut it in the roasting ear. Have been feeding the ensilage since November 4th, and find it grand food for cattle and mules. I am feeding 112 miles and 120 mules on this corn ensilage. I cut all my ensilage with the New York Plow Co. ensilage cutter, and believe the machine to be as good as can be made. It will cut as fast as you can get the corn to it.

I believe this manner of preparing food to be the most economical, and decided the most convenient way of feeding. I intend to fill my silos next year.

Hoping what I have stated will explain my views, I remain yours truly, J. R. Barrett, Sedalia, Mo. This gentleman has been invited to attend the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association meeting to be held here on the 30th and 31st inst., and give us an essay upon his experience in more detail than in this letter, and we hope to have the pleasure of welcoming him among us.

—

No Eastern man can compete with either the plains or the prairies, and the refrigerator cars to carry the beef thus made to their doors.

In all of the villages and towns of the East along the railroads, refrigerator warehouses receive this beef, which has been slaughtered and forwarded on the wholesale plan, and even the country butchers go for it, and it is actually sold quite extensively to the farmers.

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The Home Circle.**MOTHER.**

Her precious name falls sweetly,
Like music, on my ear;
Among most sacred memories,
I hold my mother dear!
Though all the world grows callous,
And reproaches bitter bring,
Yet, with fond and true devotions,
Still the mother's heart will cling.

With an unchanged affection,
E'en to an erring child,
When others speak harsh reproach,
Her voice is sweet and mild;
Thus all along life's pathway
Does the memory of her love,
Rest, like a benediction
From the Father's hand above.

Blessings on thee, precious mother!
What a wreck my life had been,
Had I heeded not thy counsels,
Kept aloof from paths of sin,
Now my heart turns to thee fondly,
Following me through all these years,
With the tenderest care and blessing,
With a mother's prayers and tears.

MARY GLENDOLEN.

TO FRED.

By FANNY FROST.
They praise O friend! is very sweet,
And they conjecture very true,
O'er sorrow's gulf 'tis surely meet
That bloom should sometimes come to view.

Perhaps my grief is lighter far
Than's his (whom thou didst kindly name),
The radiance of his guiding star
I miss; but this should not cause blame.

Those written words of honest praise
I long shall treasure in my heart;
Aye 'till the measure of my days
Shall to the silent realm depart.

Thou'st fathomed deep a surging sea,
Which beats and breaks on dismal rocks,
Thou'st touched a chained soul's misery,
Where trouble cometh in heavy shocks.

Give this strain! I must forget!
Must laugh, and sing—e'en to my cost—
There's much in life to cause regret,
Still kindly judge gay Fanny Frost.

TO —, MY FRIEND.

There are some spirits fitly strung
To echo back these tones of mine;
And those few cherished souls among,
I dare, dear friend, to number thine.

Angels attend thee! may their wings
Fan every shadow from thy brow,
For only bright and loving things
Should wait on one so good as thou.

May you while life's rough path you tread,
No rude misfortune know,
But find your walks with roses spread,
And happy live below.

While rosy cheeks thy bloom confess,
And youth thy bosom warms,
Let virtue and let knowledge dress
Thy mind in nobler charms.

I wish for thee—the boon is rare,
The choicest Heaven bestows—
A friend to share thy every care,
To soften all thy woes.

Let no dark cloud of trouble rise,
With frowning brow severe,
To shroud in gloom thy sunny skies,
And cause a flowing tear.

It every kind wish were a rose
And the rose had not a thorn,
Your path through life with loveliest flowers,
Dear friend, I would adorn.

But flowers may fade, and gems decay,
And earthly joys depart,
One treasure only will remain—
The peace of the pure in heart.

ROSE AUTUMN.

WHAT ARE EVILS?

And still the fires, their busy rage,
And Kamehameha's rest would not engage,
And the hawk, his broad maw so bold, say
Our forces now, they seek display.
Produce no corn, nor barley straw,
They soon may change, to whiskey raw.
In them great evils are concealed,
The secret, though unrevealed,
Conceded that it may be so.
From other sources, evils flow.
The diamonds and the dresses dear,
Are things of which I only fear.
Not a slave can willingly bear,
With might and main, from it will flee.
Wise Horace understood the case,
To drap the tear from other's face.
Yourself make not a man, by the way,
Hesitating, tears must not delay.
Let women check their gaudy show,
And simpler methods, wisely know;
Domestic virtues cultivate.
Imagin' we're to be dilate.
Joy, in such hearts, we all possess,
Their throes, we never can afford,
If mothers' homes, no joys afford,
If mothers sit at another's board.
We seek, to be a burden, indeed,
Not to labor all, restrict.
Examples from the mothers teach,
What harsher laws can never reach.
Attractive honestests, let them make,
Not to our children, but to forsake.
To think that men will models be,
From dissipation ever flee.
When women but themselves, they seek,
Supposes men to be too weak,
No play for man, can never work,
Indignant, this he's surely shrirk.

REV. GEO. A. WATSON.

COLD TOES.

Midwinter's icy vesture
Clothes the hills in a spotless white;
Dainty snow-crowns nestle
'Mong the tree-tops in delight;
And sunbeams spy the beauty
Of the jewels in the snow—
Exposing truant blushing
And laughing at their glow.

I should think so! It makes me smile
to think of those lines. One day last
week, when the mercury was below zero
all day, and business so transparent that
the good people of Carthage could see
all the way through it and yet not see
any of it, I couldn't think of anything
meaner to do than to write verses. And
you haven't the least idea of my proclivity
for thinking of mean things, either.
So I went to work. After six hours of
patient tramping in my poetic treadmill, I produced
the verse at the head of this letter—and what a triumphant production!
Another verse (equally as
good) would have been added, had not
my toes become intolerably cold. It
may not be so with you; but I beg to assure
you that it was not because I loved
the radiant face of poesy less, but because
I loved my toes more. Toes, I mean my toes, have a powerful influence
over me at times. But I am not sticking
closely enough to my theme. I was talking
about my verse. The only regret I have
for having written it, is that it will probably
cause Bo Aml to relapse. He
would break his neck rather than permit
me to get one verse ahead of him. What
is worse, he is so violent in his poetic
paroxysms!

Well, I am really glad that Allbee has fin-

ally consented, after very protracted urging,
to enlighten us western people upon
the new and exceedingly important theme
of phenology. It is such a unique science
and withal so exact, that his thorough
examination will be a munificent service.
When he concludes his essays, he must by
all means consent to come out west and
teach our "bumps." "Urrah, for Allbee!"

Fred is still croaking from the marshes
of Ham Lake. He insists that he is
no egotist, rather than let the readers of the
RURAL decide upon the matter.
Poor young Fred! how unfortunate that
he should have to live in such a cold
climate!

Walnut is at the front with his literary
bureau. If he were not the genial fellow
that he is, I should feel like throwing
snow on him, for giving to me such a
weighty subject. It's downright cruelty.
Fanny Frost, Schoolma'am, Frank,
Bitter Sweet, and all of the others—let
us hear from you. LLOYD GUYOT.

Dots from Dakota.

I came to the land of snow soon after
Christmas. We have had some very
severe weather since then. Next time I
pitch my tent in Dakota, it may be when
ice cream is ripe. I have had a good
visit here with an old school-mate. I
had not told her on what train I would
arrive, consequently she was not at the
depot to meet me. Being anxious for
letters, I wended my way to the P. O.,
before searching for her home. While
waiting for mail, one of the ladies present
learned from another, whom I wished to
find. She came and inquired if I was
Miss B. I could not say no, could J.
Frank? I was not a stranger if I was in
a strange land. The lady proved to be
one of my schoolmate's friends. She
brought me to the door I sought, and
through which I passed, but a thick veil
and nearly six years separation, puzzled
the loving brown eyes not a moment.
When starting for the wilds of the West,
I bade the school-girl farewell, little
thinking I would next see her in Dakota,
a young matron; but so it proved, and in
the few weeks I have been here, I have
learned to love her blue-eyed baby very
much indeed. As there are two charming,
wingless cherubs in the Circle, I move
that you all give way to a happy time.
Yours in friendship, MRS. A. L. POTTER.
LaMothe, Iowa.

bers of the Circle. I look forward to a
rich feast, as I am very fond of poetry,
that is, genuine poetry, and not anything
that happens to be rhyme. I hope
all will respond to his wishes and fill out
the programme in good style. Let me
say, too, that he has a grand article in
last week's RURAL.

How many thoughts and reflections
the reading of such an article calls out.
Many home circles are broken,
never to be reunited here in this world;

of the future we know nothing.
I can't fully realize the joy felt in Wal-
nut's home after an absence of a year.
Our little circle is now broken, the two
oldest sons being away to a distant city
at school. Though it may fill a mother's
heart with pride to know that her sons
are making good progress climbing the
"hill of science" yet there is a sadness
of heart, when she thinks of the young
and inexperienced from the paths of
virtue. And oftentimes the silent tears will
fall when the "vacant chair" retains its
place by the wall, while the family
gather around the "festal board." This
may be called a weakness, perhaps it is;
I should call it the strength of a mother's
love, which never ceases from the
"cradle to the grave."

It should be the highest aim of parents
to rear their children so that home should
be to them the dearest spot on earth.
And when called to leave, to follow the
pursuits in life they have chosen, it
should be a place to look back to as a
bright oasis in their lives. To be a good
home builder is one of the greatest de-
sideratum in one's life, for without
good homes the nation would soon be
ruined. The building and maintaining of
good homes is the bed-rock on which
our nation rests.

But I fear I have overstepped the
bounds of propriety in writing so long a
letter, and if the editor will excuse me
I'll retire by wishing you all a happy time.

Mrs. A. L. POTTER.

A New Comer.

COL. COLMAN: Will you please make
room for another in the Circle, as I wish
to ask Fanny Frost not to get so awful
sick over that last piece of poetry Rev.
Geo. Watson wrote about her, that she
can't write again, as I want to hear
more about Fred. Idyll, I intend to put
your lovely poems in my scrap book. I
wish I could see baby Myrtle, as I am
very fond of children. I am not like
Fanny Frost, I don't know everything; or
school ma'am like Tom, but I do know
how to feed and milk the cows and ride
horses, so there now. If the Col. is kind
enough to let me in this time, I may
come again, and tell something about
this part of the State. AUGUSTA.

Velvor, Mo.

Augusta must remember that all prom-
ises made to the Home Circle are to be
kept. And now, in order that she may
have something to write about, suppose
we give her the subject of milking cows.
Tell us, Augusta, all about it; or failing
that, something about horse-ridling; and
falling beth these, any other subject you
have a preference for. You see we are
trying to get down to business, and to
make the H. C. a kind of domestic-literary
department, just the very thing for
every H. C. in the land; and just the re-
verse of a mutually laudatory or admira-
tion society. Criticism on the one hand
and laudation on the other, are good in
their place, but that place is incidental,
(A. P. S. for instance,) and not as with one
letter in this issue, the subject matter of
the entire letter.

Harmony of Nature—Nature of Harmony.

I take the liberty of transposing the
subject suggested by our friend Walnut
for me to write on.

There being many harmonious natures
among us, it is not difficult to illustrate
the "nature of harmony." I have only
to refer to the recent concert given by
Rev. Mr. Watson, Frank, Bon Ami,
Lloyd Guyot and others to recall a
graphic picture of what real harmony is.
They sang in select strains to each other,
and those strains lacked in quality,
they abounded in quantity. The Rev.
gentlemen began by chanting in solo
the Sunday law, relating to liquor selling on
that day. He had sung some few cantos
when Frank caught up the tenor trill,
and, by way of variation, introduced
total abstinence measures into his notes.
This duet continued for awhile, when Bon
Ami came "to the rescue." But whether
he rescued anything or body is not re-
ported. His *basso profundo* tones
seemed to complete "their most sweet
voices." But Lloyd Guyot observed
with his shrewd ear that some part was
missing, and with an apologetic joke or two,
he "joined the choir." Solos, duets,
trios, quartets, and, I believe, quintets,
were sung; also some harmonies. The
manager of the concern, the editor, finally
rang down the curtain, and afterwards,
Frank and Bon Ami, thinking they had been
encored, came back in front of the curtains,
and as they sang they bowed to the ladies and Frank
patented them on their heads. Rev.
Watson interspersed the whole performance
with dedicatory poems to each of the
singers. This recalls the boyhood of
Traddles, who invariably counseled him-
self by drawing various skeletons on his
slate, when anything excited or disturbed him.
Indeed, Traddles' passion for
drawing skeletons was almost equal to
Rev. Watson's *penchant* for writing
poems. I beg Traddles' pardon for making
the comparison, but do not mean to
disparage his skeletons thereby.

I move, as an amendment to Wal-
nut's suggestion on the subject, that Bon Ami
write a criticism for a change; 2nd, that
Lloyd Guyot write an explanation or
two of his jokes for Rev. Watson's benefit;
3d, that Frank write a long letter on
some subject to be selected by himself,
or on no subject at all. And, for Frank's
information, I will state that the words
"no subject," referred to Fred, and 4th,
that Rev. Watson write a poem. Lastly,

I suggest that the four principal singers
above named, be pardepins in the late
concert, get up another entertainment at
some future time. There will be no need
for me to write on the "nature of har-
mony," that is, there will be no need for
me to write on the subject to enlighten
any who hear the said singers, if, perchance,
any can be persuaded or forced to listen to them.

With kind regards to all of the singers,
and to the rest of the Circle, I am truly,

PAULUS.

Georgetown, Ky., Jan. 18th, 1884.

Home Building.

FRIDGES OF THE HOME CIRCLE: I sit
down to congratulate you upon the im-
provement. In the good feeling that
seems to pervade the Circle, I do not
consider myself a member, only a reader—an
"old farmer's wife" that enjoys
good reading wherever found, and
moreover, it is not my intention now to
"fire" at any one, so we needn't any
body run.

With kind regards to all of the singers,
and to the rest of the Circle, I am truly,

PAULUS.

Georgetown, Ky., Jan. 18th, 1884.

Two New Yorkers now in Florida, claim to
have discovered a chemical process that will
preserve oranges for a year without impairing
their flavor.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

Our Correspondent's Researches and a Remarkable Occurrence he Describes.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Jan. 10, 1884.

Messrs. Editors: The upper portion of

Vermont is one of the pleasantest regions

in America during the summer and one of the bleakest during the winter.

It affords ample opportunity for the

tourist, providing he chooses the proper

season, but the present time is not that

season. Still there are men and women

here who not only endure the climate,

but praise it unstintingly, and that, too,

in the face of physical hardships the

most intense. The writer heard of a

striking illustration of this a few days

since which is given herewith:

Mr. Joseph Jacques is connected with

the Vermont Central railroad in the

capacity of master mason. He is well

advanced in years, with a ruddy com-
plexion and hale appearance, while his

general bearing is such as to instantly

impress one with his strict honor and in-

tegrity. Several years ago he became

involved with most distressing troubles,

which prevented the prosecution of his

duties. He was languid, and yet rest-

less, while at times a dizziness would

come over him which seemed almost

blinding. His will power was strong,

and he determined not to give way to

the mysterious influence which seemed

undermining his life. But the pain and

annoying symptoms were stronger than

his will, and he kept growing gradually

worse. About that time he began to no-

tice a difficulty in drawing on his boots,

and falling beth these, any other subject you

have a preference for. You see we are

trying to get down to business, and to

make the H. C. a kind of domestic-literary

department, just the very thing for

every H. C. in the land; and just the re-

verse of a mutually laudatory or admira-

tion society. Criticism on the one hand

and laudation on the other,

The Dairy.

Dairy Notes.

Dr. Bates, of O'Fallon, Ills., advertises a Jersey bull, of very fine breeding, for sale, also some very highly bred heifers. We have had scores of inquiries for just such stock, and our readers will doubtless be glad to get them. The doctor, in sending the order, has some pleasant things to say to the RURAL WORLD, and considers it the best agricultural and general farmers' paper published anywhere.

In the matter of early maturity, the following, from an exchange, is much to the point: The heifer that is put in milk at or before two years of age, and is generously and properly fed, makes the best producing and by far the most profitable cow. What the farmer wants is a race of cattle, the heifers of which shall uniformly become cows at two years and shall largely increase over the present average yield of milk and butter, and, when too old to be longer profitable in the dairy, shall make a reasonable amount of fair beef; the steers of which can, by being well fed on rich food, be pushed forward so rapidly that at two years old they shall be ready for market, and shall produce from \$60 to 1,200 pounds of valuable products.

Some one has said "there is fraud in every business but ours." This is what milk men do. An exchange says: The mystery which has hung round the Borden milk-condensing establishment, in this country, has at last been cleared up. Some months ago it became necessary to close the factory and stop the manufacture of the condensed article, owing to the fact that, notwithstanding all precautions, the milk was regularly returned by the dealers as worthless. In order to arrive at a solution of the difficulty, the milk supplied by each farmer was placed in a separate can and given to a chemist for analysis. The latter has just concluded his investigation, and reports that the milk contained in several of the cans had been diluted with from five to six quarts of water, to which a mixture of borax and saltpetre had been added to conceal the adulteration. It is said that the evidence against the guilty parties is conclusive, and that they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

We seldom stop to think of the elements that enter into the health and general well-being of our stock; that the product we call for is to be manufactured from the nutriment we supply, and that, unless this is forthcoming our animal machinery will fail.

Practical experience is demonstrating the fact that an animal is simply a living machine, requiring a certain amount of food to sustain the animal mechanism, or, in other words, to supply the wear and tear and keep up the heat of the system, and that any food consumed in excess of this want is converted into some valuable product and returned in the form of milk or butter, or deposited in some part of the system in the form of beef or fat, and that the most profit is made on that animal which will eat the largest quantity of food and give the most of any or all of these products in return, and that the most profitable method of feeding is that which shall induce the animal to eat and digest the largest amount of the richest food in the shortest time, and return therefor the most of these products.

Mr. Charles Francis, Middleport, N.Y., ensilaged clover, about 200 tons, without passing it through a cutting-machine, and is, so far, well pleased with the experiment. On the other hand, Stephen Hoyt's Sons, New-Canaan, Conn., found the same substance smelling so offensively when removed from their silo as to make its odor perceptible at a distance of half a mile, and milk and butter were both flavored to such an extent that it was determined to keep the feed from the cows and give it to oxen.

The animated discussion of the subject at the recent meeting of the Connecticut Board was unfavorable to ensilage. Exhibition of a sample of clover put in silo when wet called out the query whether it was fed to cows to make Limburger cheese. One reporter says it "fairly howled" through the City Hall, echoing and reverberating a fearful smell. President James A. Bell, of the State Agricultural Society, is quoted as declaring that the free talk of the occasion "will save the farmers thousands of dollars by keeping them out of the silo system."

Of course these determine nothing, and are used here only for illustration.

What The Boston Journal of Chemistry is pleased to call "a new kind of cheese," is, according to the same paper, coming into demand in all our chief towns and cities, and would with an adequate supply have an immense consumption:

"In some localities it is called pot or cottage cheese; in others, Dutch cheese, or sour curds. It is simply the curd of sour milk drained from the whey, moulded into small fancy shapes, and eaten while fresh, or soon after."

The curd of some milk thus prepared digests very slowly, and should be used rather sparingly in its fresh state. When cured it is much more readily assimilated, but it acquires a new flavor for which most people must cultivate a taste before it is relished.

Suspicion of crookedness in respect to some of our alleged milk yields and butter records are spreading broadcast a lamentable feeling of distrust. This infidelity is not confined to home but has stretched over the ocean, as the appended extract from proceedings of the English Jersey Cattle Society makes painfully apparent:

"Attention was called to the extraordinary yields of butter recorded from Jersey cows in America, and, it having been stated that these yields were weighed by troy, or old apothecaries' weight, instead of avoirdupois, the secretary was requested to ask for a set of pound and ounce weights by which such yields were tested and recorded."

But these gentlemen do not seem to realize the difference between the herbage of the Island of Jersey and that of the United States. Troy instead of avoirdupois! bah.

I never thought to get myself into any of the discussions going on through your columns, in regard to the different breeds of cattle, nor do I intend to now. But there has been so much bragging through the papers and pamphlets sent to me, I thought I would give a little of my ex-

perience, as I have failed to see anything that equaled it as yet. My experience was with my Holstein bull Mr. Pecksniff (563) H. B. He getting ugly and his feet broken, making him unfit for service, I commenced feeding him for beef Nov. 1, 1882. Fed until March 1, 1883. The first two months he made an average gain of four pounds per day. The last two, two and a half per day live weight. At three years and seven months old he weighed 2,700 pounds; dressed weight, 1,640 pounds; rough tallow, 155 pounds. This can be vouched for by the butcher to whom he was sold. He was bred from Hendrika (140) H. B., by Douglass (83) H. B. Beat this if you can. Shorthorns and Herefords.—C. A. Parker, in Rural and Stockman.

Limburger Cheese.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, writing from Germany, tells of dairying in general, and mentions Limburger cheese in particular. We extract the following: In making the best limburger the process is as follows: The fresh milk is warmed in a large vat by a moderate heat, some rennet being put in to prevent coagulation, and yet you are recklessly indifferent to the progress which a cold, a fever, a headache, a chill, constipation, &c., makes until the slumbering fire of chronic sickness lays you low. Take time by the forelock, remove those fore-runners of sickness, enjoy good health, and you will thank us for calling attention to and advising your use of the celebrated Home Stomach Bitters.

Katie Riley, while sliding down hill at West Ansona, Ct., the other afternoon, was struck by a run-away horse and instantly killed.

When doctors disagree it will be time enough to doubt the reliability of Kidney-Wort. Doctors all agree that it is a most valuable medicine in all disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, and frequently prescribe it. Dr. F. C. Ballou, of Monkton, says: "The past year I have used it more than ever, and with the best results. It is the most successful remedy I have ever used." Such a recommendation speaks for itself. Sold by all druggists. See advt.

At Fresno, Cal., the other day, a couple were married for the third time, having been twice divorced from each other. They are 87 and 73 years old respectively.

WELLS' MAY-APPLE (Liver) Pills.

10c. and 25c.

A cutlery manufactory has been started at Montreal, and forty workmen brought over from Sheffield to operate it. It is the only factory of the kind in the Dominion.

If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind use Stewart's Healing Powder.

The Apiary

Bee Culture.

I am often asked, how shall I make a start in bee culture, by so many of the A B C class in bee culture that I know of no better plan than to give them my ideas through your columns, and they may have them for what they are worth. I would advise to purchase one or more colonies of some of your neighbors, get the pattern of a hive that suits you best; we prefer simplicity with Langstroth frame. Make the hives this winter for the number of swarms you wish to transfer, also as many as you think you may need for swarms in the spring about May. You may transfer at the beginning of apple blooms for luck. Be sure to transfer the combs so as to fill the frames full. In May you can send and get a queen that suits you; then you can get the instructions how to introduce her to the Royal family of the graceful little creatures. I think it an advantage for you to perform all these operations yourself, even though you should make bad work of it the first time, because it gives you valuable experience. You may lose the first and become somewhat taken down with bee fever. If you do get it the mildest medicine I found was to go and buy some more bees. I doubled the first dose and I think it helped me some. The fever with me has made a turn from Black bees to Honey bees. I see in your paper some interesting facts on architecture of bees. The bees are mathematicians. They calculate the measure of only two kinds of cells for all work; worker and drone size cell. These are hexagonal in shape, and the one-third part of the bottom of the cell on one side forms the one-third part of the bottom of the other cell on the opposite side. You can find no useless corners for drone loafers to lie around and speculate on dame nature's sweets stored up in the white caps, and if there should come a dearth of nectar in the flowers the little workers will drive the drones from the hive, when they soon perish. This shows that they must have some way of reasoning. The third-sized cell is the royal or queen cell, having a round cell inside, being rough on the outside, like a thimble. It is a beautiful sight to see the bees forming these cells to the destruction of the worker size cells that may be adjoining. In the drone size, comb one foot square, there is about 6,184 cells and 7,200 in worker size, No. 1.—Cor. Wilmette (Or.) Farmer.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Remarkable Improvement in the Case of a Physician's Daughter.

A physician in the State of New York, whose daughter was in rapid decline, sends a report, which we give, showing a prompt arrest of the disease and a rapid return of health.

"Your Home Treatment was duly received, and my daughter immediately commenced its use, stopping all other treatment. The results are marvelous indeed. She says that she has entirely recovered, and has no more cough yet. You will see by my former letter that she had a very bad train of symptoms. Two physicians whom I called to see her pronounced it a case of tuberculosis, and gave me their opinion that she could not recover. She had a cough for a year; was very hoarse; had a severe pain in right side; chills for last two months, with night sweats; emaciation; weakness; and the bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system."

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Chaff.

An artesian well was sunk 900 feet at Americus, Ga., without getting signs of water, and then abandoned.

A child that was recently born in Franklin county, Ala., had a full set of upper teeth. It lived only three days.

Coughs and Hoarseness.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Sold only in boxes.

The number of failures in the United States the past year, has been 10,187, an increase of 263 over the year 1882.

A bookseller at Glencoe, Canada, put \$440 in a stove for safe keeping, and during the recent cold snap it helped kindle a fire.

Stop! Poor Mortal, Stop! From rushing carelessly to destruction. If you see a child playing with a fire-brand, you take it away to prevent conflagration, and yet you are recklessly indifferent to the progress which a cold, a fever, a headache, a chill, constipation, &c., makes until the slumbering fire of chronic sickness lays you low. Take time by the forelock, remove those fore-runners of sickness, enjoy good health, and you will thank us for calling attention to and advising your use of the celebrated Home Stomach Bitters.

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Read the "SPECIAL OFFERS" on another page, and learn how to become possessed of a new coat.

GOSSAMER WATERPROOF.

Keep Dry—it pays in money as well as in health to keep dry in rainy weather. For this purpose Gossamer Coats are conveniently carried in pocket and can be afforded at low price. At wholesale, Gossamer Coats and waterproofs range in price from about 80 cents up; but as we offer our goods at such a low price, we can afford to sell them at a high grade which is really very much better worth the price than the cheapest grades are worth that cost.

For instance, we sell Gossamer waterproofs made by the Goodyear Rubber Manufacturing Company, which are warranted.

Gossamer waterproofs are made in an

A Remedy for Curing CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and CROUP.

As an Expectorant it has No Equal.

Rev. B. L. Selman, of the M. E. Church, gives his words in favor of

Allen's Lung Balsam

READ WHAT HE WRITES

GRANVILLE, ALA., November 12.

Dear Sirs:—Yours of October 20th to hand, and would have answered before now, but

having a supply of LUNG BALSAM, and by its use I was improving fast, I concluded to

have had a cough for about twenty years; last year I was troubled much. I thought I

would have to cease traveling, but finding some of your valuable LUNG BALSAM, in the

bounds of my circuit (I travel in the Rocky Mountain Circuit, M. E. Church, and have tried

so many remedies, I concluded to try your LUNG BALSAM, which I did with great

success, and thought I was well. Last August, while laboring very hard in protracted

service, I again returned; as soon as I could I got another supply of your LUNG

BALSAM, and in the past two years I have used about ten bottles, and am able to use

and to preach again.

I could not tell you the amount of medicines I have used in the past twenty years, but

to those who have been as ill as I have been, I could not tell you more.

Very truly yours, B. L. SELMAN.

R. L. SELMAN, Rev. B. L. Selman, of the M. E. Church, gives his words in favor of

Allen's Lung Balsam.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors.

CINCINNATI, O.

MINISTERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

Who are often afflicted with Throat Diseases, will find a sure remedy in this BALSAM

and wafers sometimes give relief, but this BALSAM, taken a few times, will in

those cases, cure the throat.

It far exceeds my expectations. If the real merits of this

cheap implement were known to potato growers alone, the sales

would exceed \$100,000. Dr. C. A. Parker, in his book, "How to Manufacture

Burnt Rubber," says, "It is a good idea to have a

burnt rubber stamp made, and to put it on the

bottom of the box, and it will be a good advertisement."

H. W. DOUGHTEN, Burlington, N. J.

DARNELL'S PATENT

FURROWER & MARKER

Base Steadily.

Adjustable Hammers and Markers.

Opens a furrow in either soft or hard ground at any inequalities of ground.

Leaves the earth well plowed at 5¢ to 50¢ per acre.

Marks any width from 24" to 5 feet, and from a mere

mark to 6 inches deep.

"Take pleasure in recommending it to those in business."

"It will pay with the first crop."

"It far exceeds my expectations."

"If the real merits of this cheap implement were known to potato growers alone, the sales

